

Intimations.

Powell's
ARTISTIC
FURNISHERS.
PRESENT DAY
DESIGNS
FOR LOCAL
REQUIRE-
MENTS.

ESTIMATES

and

DESIGNS

FOR
PRIVATE

RESIDENCES

OR

PUBLIC

INSTITUTIONS

FREE ON APPLICATION.

LETTER

and

COAST

ENQUIRIES

HAVE OUR PROMPT
ATTENTION.

'Phone: 346.

Tele: "Polo,"

Hongkong.

WM. POWELL,
LTD.,
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS,
Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1906.

Intimations.

K. A. J. GHOTIRMALL & CO.,
8, D'AGUIAR STREET.
NEWLY OPENED SILK STORE.

Indian, Chinese and
Japanese Silk Goods.

Just Arrived.

SOCKS (Linen) LADIES' AND
GENTLEMEN'S.
GENTLEMEN'S SILK UMBRELLAS.
SILK KIMONOS, LADIES' BLOUSES
AND SHAWLS.
SANDALWOOD BOXES (INLAIN).
HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, GLOVE
BOXES.
MONEY BOXES, &c.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, JAVA
SERONGS.
MANDARIN COATS, COTTON
SHIRTS.
SILK LACE SCARFS AND SHAWLS.

Prices exceptionally cheap.

Inspection earnestly solicited.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1906.

[530]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY,
LTD. have 40,000 Cubic feet of
COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT.
Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.
daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver
perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1906.

[71]

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the

Continental Hospitals of Rouen, Reims, and

others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a

remedy of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto

known.

THERAPION No. 1 In a re-

sultant, often a few days only, removes all discharges from

the urinary organs, effects a permanent cure, and restores

the system to its normal state. It is a powerful diuretic,

and its action is rapid and reliable. It is a powerful

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Intimations.

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.**

**IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF
DENNIS O'KEEFE, LATE OF
VICTORIA, IN THE COLONY OF
HONGKONG, INSPECTOR OF
NUTRITION, Deceased.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court has,
by virtue of Section 88 of Probates
Ordinance of 1897, made an Order limiting to
the 16th day of July, 1906, for sending in Claims
against the above Estate.

All Creditors are hereby required to send

in their Claims to the Undersigned before the

said date; and all debtors to the said Estate

are requested to pay the sums due by them to the

Undersigned without delay.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1906.

[51]

ARATHOON SETH,

Official Administrator.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,

COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,

NAVAL CONTRACTORS,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENTS.GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE

COMPOSITION RED HAND

BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES,
&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM

and

O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH
WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1905.

[51]

THE HONGKONG

STUDIO.

HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER,
41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
TOP FLOOR.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS, and ENLAR-

GING AND COPYING in All Sizes.

LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS

ON HAND.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1905.

[51]

Consignees.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION

COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND

SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"SUISANG,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees

of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their

Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining

on board after 4 P.M. the 21st instant, will be

landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1906.

[51]

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"INDRANI,"

Captain W. Gray Williams, having arrived from

the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are

hereby informed that their Goods are being

landed at their risk into the Godowns of the

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown

Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and stored at

Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-

ing undelivered after the 20th instant will be

subject to sale.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are

to be left in the Godowns where they will be

examined on the 20th instant at 2.30 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1906.

[51]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S.N. Co's Steamer

"DELTA,"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND

STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named

vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are

being landed and placed at their risk in the

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown

Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each

consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark,
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the

Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex S.S. Britannia.

From Italy.

From Australia.

From Calcutta.

From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P.

R. N. Co's Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless

instructions are given to the contrary before

6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 20th instant, at

4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in

any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the

Godowns for examination by the Consignees

and the Company's representative at an ap-

pointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days

of the steamer's arrival here after which date

they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1906.

[51]

THE NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

The following editorial appeared in the

Singapore Free Press of 11th inst.—

"If to-day the fleet of Britain is not actually at

war, it is very near it. The only difference—a

fatal one—being that instead of a

foreign foe, or a combination of foreign foes,

the enemy is to be represented by a substantial

section of our own navy. The great naval

operations that had long been planned for the

summer of this year, were not only to have

covered the coast of Britain and the Atlantic

Ocean itself, but were to have included a simu-

laneous series of manoeuvres on the part of

the Cape, Indian, Australian and China Squa-

drons. The last three, grouped as the Eastern

Fleet, were to have had their focus of manoeuvre

at Singapore as the actual strategic base,

while the Cape squadron was to have come

within the sphere of the Atlantic opera-

tions, as a naval link between the West and

the East. For a time in the earlier part

of the year it seemed as though this magnifi-

cent and altogether unparalleled scheme of

naval war manoeuvres would have had to be

postponed, owing to the political uncertainties

attaching to the Algeiras Conference, and the

prevalent attitude of Germany towards

France over the relations of the latter

power with Morocco. It would have been ob-

viously in the highest degree inexpedient for

Britain to have mobilised her fleets for com-

bined war manoeuvres, before an amicable

settlement of the difficulties under debate

had been arrived at. And for a considerable time

it looked as though a settlement was, by at

least one party, the last thing that was desired.

However, all came to a satisfactory conclusion,

thanks to the moral force of the general opinion

of the civilised Powers represented at the Con-

ference. That being so, the British preparations

could be proceeded with without the least

appearance of any show of pressure towards

any particular solution of the Conference dif-

ficulties. That, however, was not all. The

ridiculous behaviour of the Sultan of Turkey

over the Egyptian frontier incident seemed for

a time as though it would have found employ-

ment for small portion of our naval power.

Happily that force, though assembled and

ready to act on scaled orders, was not required,

owing to the timely, just and no more

retreat of the Sultan's fleet. Together un-

tenable position. That it would not have

hindered the great manoeuvres, but it would

have detracted from their completeness if our

squadrons at the Bosphorus had been called upon

to act. The very note of these great operations,

now begun, is based on the assumption of a

Entertainments.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Per Doz. Inclusive of Bottles.	
Soda Water	\$1.70
do. (Bombay bottles)	1.80
Potash, Seltzer and B. P.	
Soda	1.80
Lemonade	1.80
Tonic Water	1.80
Lithia Water	1.95
Ginger Ale	1.95
Sarsaparilla	1.95
Lemon Squash	1.95
Raspberryade	1.95
Stono Ginger Beer	1.95

Bottles returned in good condition are allowed for at the rate of \$1.20 per doz.

SYPHONS.

Per Doz.	
Soda Water	\$19.60
Potash Seltzer and B. P.	
Soda	19.80
Lithia Water	20.00

\$18 per doz. is allowed on Syphons returned in good condition.

We specially recommend our **STONE GINGER BEER** which is brewed from the finest Jamaica Root by our own special process.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1906.

POST CARD COMPETITION.

To all purchasers at our Establishment of \$1 and upwards between June 1st and June 25th will be given a Coupon entitling them to enter the following Competition. The largest number of English words that can be made from "MARIE BRIZARD."

1st Prize:

1 Case Pts. Perinet & Fils Champagne \$56.50

2nd Prize:

1 Case Royal Old Highland Whisky - 24.00

3rd Prize:

1 Case MacIntosh Whisky 10.00

AND

10 CONSOLATION PRIZES.

In the event of ties to be drawn for. All replies to be sent on Post-cards only. Prizes will be distributed the 30th June when all cards may be inspected at our office.

CASH LESS 10%
CREDIT LESS 5%.

GREGOR & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong, 9th May, 1906.

NOTICE.
All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.
Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).
DAILY—\$30 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$13 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messengers. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 80 cents per quarter.
Single Copies. Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1906.

THE FIRE ON THE "DORIC."

If the facts in connection with the delay in the arrival of the fire-boat to assist in extinguishing the fire, which occurred on the *Doric* yesterday afternoon, are correct, it seems clear that there is something radically wrong in the organisation of harbour fire brigades. The outbreak occurred, we are told, while the vessel was being fumigated, and after the boatswain had endeavored to cope with the flames and found that his individual efforts were futile, a hurried call-flag was hoisted asking for assistance from the harbour fire brigade. Meanwhile, the flames were eating their way into the ship's vitals and spreading rapidly. The officers and crew of the *Doric* found themselves unable to resist the march of the fire, and it can well be understood that they looked anxiously for the appearance of the fire-fighting machine. But there was not a sign to indicate that the signal had been recognised. The fire-boat might have been at Aberdeen for all the crew of the *Doric* knew, and in the circumstances they wisely hoisted additional "hurry" flags. The outlook on H.M.S. *Tamar* was not to be caught napping, and in a few minutes a boat from the receiving ship was alongside the *Doric*, and the handymen were rendering intelligent and valuable aid in quelling the outbreak. Afterwards the laggard fire-boat pulled alongside and the appliances for extinguishing the flames were eventually put in operation. Naturally, the commander of the *Doric* deserved an explanation of the dilatory methods of the water fire-brigade and a statement was made which cannot in any respect be described as satisfactory. The brigade admitted that the signal had been observed, but as the signal was not according to local requirements and as nobody apparently knew what it meant the fire boat could not be sent immediately to the assistance of the *Doric*. The explanation becomes the more ludicrous when it is stated that the signal was that laid down by the International Code. Had the officers of the *Doric* known the exact and statutory fire-call and hoisted it at the mast-head the brigade would have been on the scene in rather less than no time. But because a signal common to all nations was displayed, the brigade slumbered, unconscious that their services would be required. They searched the International Code in the end, and found that the signal on the *Doric* proclaimed the ship was on fire. As it turned out, the fire was not a very serious one, although it took three hours' labour to extinguish it, while eight feet of water had to be pumped into the hold, but, of course, that is not the question. It is the first half hour which usually determines the magnitude of an outbreak, and if that precious time is lost the result may be disastrous. The water fire brigade should be acquainted not merely with the local shipping call, but should also understand the meaning of the International Code flags. As one of the greatest shipping ports in the world, there must be a vast number of vessels passing through Hongkong whose officers never heard of the specially-designed local fire-call, but that is no reason why a ship should be burned to the water's edge through delay on the part of the brigade. It is to be hoped that the accident on the *Doric* will act as a warning to those whose duty it is to safeguard the shipping in the harbour, and if that result is achieved the fire which occurred yesterday on the Pacific liner is not altogether to be deplored.

A KENTUCKY man, named "Compton," was remarried to his wife from whom he was divorced in 1885. In the meantime he has divorced five other wives, all of whom are alive. The lady has also been married five times.

I DON'T like the appearance of a girl smoking, nor the smell of smoke, particularly stale smoke, lingering about the curtains of a woman's boudoir. But it is not an immoral habit, nor utterly degrading, nor positively unfeminine, nor a practice unable to exist in a nature where there are any of the gentler virtues.—"Lady Rhyll" in the *Byzlander*.

THE HONGKONG-BANGKOK LINE.

When we announced some weeks ago that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha intended to inaugurate a new line of steamers between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow we were explicitly given to understand that negotiations were proceeding between the Japanese Company and the Norddeutscher Lloyd with the object of arriving at an amicable arrangement on the subject of passenger fares and freight tariffs. At that time the negotiations had not ripened to a conclusion, but there was every reason to believe that a rate was in the highest degree improbable. Indeed, the manager of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in Hongkong ridiculed the idea that anything in the nature of cut-throat competition was likely to take place, for the simple reason that the traffic on the Hongkong-Bangkok route was of sufficient volume to suit all parties. It has to be remembered, however, that the Norddeutscher Lloyd has held a virtual monopoly of the trade between this port and Bangkok for many years. They have established a reputation for reliability and regularity, and they have also fostered a trade which was supposed to be languishing for lack of an adequate service. It was hardly to be expected that they would meekly acquiesce in the appearance of a rival, and if Bangkok reports are to be relied upon the Norddeutscher Lloyd refuses to be bound by any arrangement which may be suggested by the interloping Japanese line. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha opened the new service with two chartered vessels—the *Childar* and the *Prometheus*. Obviously no steamship company would dream of entering into serious competition with an opponent so powerfully backed and exercising such potent influence as the Norddeutscher Lloyd. For not only has the latter company built up an extensive and lucrative business in Bangkok, but it is assisted by the growing and important German community in the capital of Siam. The answer of the Norddeutscher Lloyd to the implied challenge of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was decisive. On the very day that the *Childar* arrived at Bangkok, carrying 250 Chinese passengers from Swatow, the agents of the Norddeutscher Lloyd announced that the fare for Chinese from Bangkok to Hongkong would, in future, be 5 ticals instead of 12 ticals as before, or in other words a decrease of over \$4 on the single trip. And the *Rajaburi* left Bangkok with full complement of Chinese coolies who had taken advantage of the reduced fares. It was immediately apparent that the Norddeutscher Lloyd meant to fight the "newcomer" on equal terms, and as the N.D.L. has had considerable experience in the way of starving out competitors the prospects did not look altogether rosy for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. An attempt was made by a representative of the *Bangkok Times* to interview the agents of the rival shipping companies, but they were not to be drawn. In commenting on the situation the *Times* observed: "It is difficult to see how the N. Y. K. can put up a fight with only the two vessels at present on the run, but doubtless others will follow. It was rumoured that an agreement had been come to between the N. D. L. and N. Y. K. so as to avoid hostilities, but it is certain that up to this morning nothing of the sort had been arranged, and the action of the *Rajaburi* in firing the first gun, so to speak, does not augur a peaceful future. It certainly looks very well for the Chinese passengers, but how far the matter may extend remains to be seen." The storm-centre is, of course, in Bangkok, whither Mr. Mihara, the Hongkong manager of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, has gone to consult with the manager of the Borneo Co., which represents the new steamship line. Eventually, negotiations may be transferred to Hongkong, but in the meantime Bangkok holds the scales, and the prospects of trade will determine the settlement. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha make no secret of the fact that they intend to place several steamers on the Hongkong-Bangkok run; the *Childar* and *Prometheus* are merely makeshifts pending the introduction of the Company's own vessels on their release from Government duty. Apparently, if Bangkok opinion is trustworthy, the Norddeutscher Lloyd regard the appearance of these chartered ships as forming the thin end of the wedge. At any rate, they have lost no time in making their views on the subject of Japanese competition apparent, and it will be interesting to watch the development of events. It may be in the recollection of readers that a few years ago there was a short and sharp struggle for supremacy in the Hongkong-Bangkok trade, in which one of the contestants was the influential Norddeutscher Lloyd. The fares for Chinese coolies dwindled from \$8 or \$10 to \$5, then to \$3, afterwards to \$1, and finally the coolies were shipped to and from Bangkok free of charge, and they were also provided with their rice and condiments at the expense of the competing lines. It is sufficient to add that the Norddeutscher Lloyd is still supreme in Bangkok.

The frigate bird flies at the rate of 300 miles an hour.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

LEAVE of absence (privilege leave) to the neighbouring countries has been granted to Lieutenant T. E. A. Dallyell, 129th Baluchis, from 25th June to 22nd September.

THE following details Royal Garrison Artillery left per s.s. *Palawan* today:—For England: One Q. M. S. wife and 5 children. For Singapore: One C. O. M. Sergt. For Colombo: One corporal.

"THEN, if a map lied in 1900," queried the learned Judge on the Bench in the Supreme Court this afternoon, "does that mean that we are not to believe him in 1906?" "That is a point," said learned counsel, "upon which I prefer, at present, to offer no opinion."

SIR William Gordon, sixth baronet, of Earleton, Kirkcudbright, died late on 12th May, at the age of 79. He was one of the dwindling band of survivors of the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, where he led the left squadron of 17th Lancers. He returned to the British lines with four sabre cuts, one of which was a terrible wound on the head. He was promoted to a captaincy on the following day.

THE report of Reuter's Telegram Co., Ltd., for the year 1905 states that the balance for distribution amounts to £4,317, including £180 brought forward. An interim dividend of 2½ per cent. was paid in October last, and the directors now declare a dividend of 4½ per share equal to 2½ per cent., making a total distribution, tax free, of 5 per cent. for the year. This will leave a balance of £81 to be carried forward.

"HAVE newspaper reports ever been accepted as evidence in this Court?" asked his Honour the Chief Judge in the Full Court this afternoon. "As a rule, my Lord," replied learned counsel, "the newspapers do not report cases here *verbatim*, but I do not remember any case in this Court where the newspaper reports have been required in evidence. The papers don't report the cases fully." "Why don't they?" asked his Honour. And a dead silence ensued.

FROM the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha we have received copies of the 46th annual report for the year ending the 31st December, 1905, of the Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., and the 46th annual report for the year ending the 31st March, 1906, of the Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Tokio. Both the companies transact the insurance business of their own title only and their surplus funds in hand in excess of capital stand at Yen 3,725,689 and Yen 2,421,405, respectively.

CAPTAIN Wickham of the s.s. *Falladen Hall*, arrived at Singapore and made his official report at the Master Attendant's Office on the 14th inst., as follows:—At 6.20 a.m. on the 12th instant struck a rock Sitijamoint bearing North 114 degrees West Horsburgh Light-house bearing 12 degrees 47 min East. South Point bearing South 83 West. Approximate longitude and latitude—Lat. 1 degree, 21 min, 12 sec North, and Long 104 degrees, 19 min, and 16 seconds East. The result of the survey is the decision that the ship must go into dock.

SHIP'S COMPRADORE CHARGED.

STOWAWAYS FOR SINGAPORE.

At the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, Liu Lu Mun, compradore, on board the L. C. S. N. Company's s.s. *Sutong*, was charged with carrying 144 stowaways out of the Colony without the consent of the captain of the ship. The defendant pleaded not guilty. Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the defence, and asked for an adjournment on the ground that he had just been instructed. He would also ask for bail. His Worship granted a remand until this afternoon, and permitted the defendant to be released on bail in the sum of \$1,000.

Mr. C. F. Dixon, in the office of Mr. John Hastings, appeared in Court later and said he represented Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company. He had just heard that the defendant had been allowed bail of \$1,000 and he would now ask his Worship to considerably increase that bail. If the defendant were convicted he would be fined \$1,000. In a similar case some time ago a man was released on light bail and he absconded.

His Worship held that the man was only charged with a misdemeanour and he could not increase the bail, as he thought \$1,000 sufficient.

At three o'clock this afternoon the case was continued, and on this occasion Mr. John Hastings appeared for the prosecution. He said, in outlining the case, that on the evening of 5th May the *Sutong* left Hongkong on a voyage to Singapore. According to the ship's papers she is only entitled to carry 1,073 passengers. Before the vessel left the harbour the passengers were counted and they numbered 1,065. One or two days before arriving at Singapore the Chief Officer and the defendant again counted the passengers and this time they numbered 1,075—two in excess of that allowed by her papers. On arrival at Singapore the Health Officer and the Chinese Consul-General came on board, and once again the passengers were lined up and counted. This time there were 1,217 men aboard. Evidently, continued Mr. Hastings, the extra passengers were put aboard after the Chief Officer had counted the men, before leaving this port, and then they were stowed away, or in some cases the same tickets were used twice and passed on. Defendant supplied food to the passengers, and was paid so much a head by the company to do so; therefore he must have known there were more men aboard, as chow cooked for 1,073 men could not be enough for 1,217.

The case was further remanded.

ALLEGED MURDER ON THE "INDRAVELLI."

FATAL FIGHT AMONG REPATRIATED COOLIES.

There was much commotion among the hundreds of repatriated coolies returning to China from the South African mines on board the steamer *Indravelli*, on the morning of the 18th instant, when news got around that one of their clansmen was lying dead on deck, having been killed by another coolie. The *Indravelli* arrived in port yesterday, and on receiving the signal the police pinnace was soon alongside the coolie ship and the alleged murderer, together with others, who had seen the affair, was removed to the Tai-mai-tai Police Station, the supposed murderer to be placed in a cell, pending a charge of murder, and the others to be examined as witnesses. From one of these coolies it was learnt that the *Indravelli* left Durban on 24th May, bound for Hongkong with 587 repatriated coolies on board from the different mines in South Africa. During the trip, it is said, there had been some friction between the prisoner and the deceased over some monetary transaction. On the 18th instant the question again cropped up and the prisoner demanded from deceased a sum of money that had been due to him for some time. Deceased refused to pay. There was an argument, and the prisoner left the deceased and descended into the hold of the vessel to join his compatriots. When he arrived there he discovered that a big gambling game was in progress, and as he wanted to join in the game and did not possess any cash, he left them, saying he would be back in a minute as he was going to get some money. He proceeded on deck and again interviewed deceased. Prisoner explained to the deceased that he was badly in need of the money and if he would give him £1 out of the £2, ros. that was due to him the debt would be cancelled. Deceased, it is alleged, would not make the desired repayment nor would he answer the prisoner. Instead of that he drew a knife and made a lunge at the prisoner. The prisoner cleared to one side, thereby evading the knife and, swinging round, caught deceased's hand. He grabbed the knife, and, it is alleged, stabbed the deceased twice in the heart. The unfortunate man was killed instantaneously.

At the Police Court this morning, the prisoner was placed before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, charged with the crime of murder. The case was adjourned until to-morrow afternoon.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE AT WAN CHAI.

THE FORTUNE-TELLER'S WIFE.

During the small hours of this morning a fortune-teller, residing at No. 14, Macgregor Street, Wanchai, is alleged to have seriously assaulted his wife. Inspector Gourlay and a posse of men from No. 2 Police Station arrested the fortune-teller two hours later and locked him up on the charge of attempted murder. It is stated that of late the behaviour of the woman has not been all that might be desired. She was in the habit of disappearing from the house at all hours of the day and night, and refused her husband any explanation of her conduct. This, of course, did not please the fortune-teller, and although he belonged to that clique who profess to be able to tell one almost everything nowadays—after the silver had been passed—he could not help himself to the information as to where his better half had been and what she had done. However, at about half-past three o'clock this morning his wife returned home. On entering the house she was taxed about her behaviour and a quarrel followed. During the row the fortune-teller is alleged to have drawn a knife and attacked his wife, stabbing her on the chest, the side of the face and on her arms. The woman screamed for assistance and bolted out of the house, dripping with blood. She ran down a lane to the house of a friend on the Praya East. The friend, seeing her condition, accompanied her to No. 2 Police Station, where the report was laid, and detectives were dispatched to the fortune-teller's house to arrest him. In the meanwhile the woman, who was in a fainting condition, was temporarily attended to by Inspector Gourlay and Sergeant Lee and subsequently removed to hospital. When the detectives arrived at the house in Macgregor Street they discovered that their man had disappeared and a search for the fugitive began. Nearly the whole of Wanchai was scoured, but to no avail, and it was not until half-past five, two hours later, that the fortune-teller was arrested at the Yau-ma-tei ferry wharf and taken back to the Station.

This morning, at the Magistracy, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, he having his wife with him, pleaded guilty to the charge of assaulting his wife and causing grievous bodily harm to his wife. He denied both charges. His Worship adjourned the case until Saturday next.

DISOBEDIENT FIREMAN.

SENT TO GAOL.

Captain T. A. Mitchell, of the steamship *Sutong*, proceeded against an Indian fireman on board his ship, at the Magistracy, this morning, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, for disobeying the lawful commands of the master yesterday. The defendant said that he could not work because he was sick. He urged that he was ill-treated, and in fact kicked about like a "football," and he showed a couple of wounds to the Court. On his left hand was a raw bruise, the defendant averring that he was kicked, fell against the furnace and was burnt. He also said he was handcuffed to a stanchion and struck. Complainant alleged that on June 13th, the defendant signed on as fireman at Singapore, and received a month's wages in advance. Next day the defendant refused duty. Defendant was examined by a doctor, who testified that he was ill; but the doctor testified that there was nothing wrong with him. Witness said that from the 14th they left Singapore to the time they arrived here the defendant only did two hours' work. On being told to get to work by the No. 1 fireman, defendant threatened to stab the man. Further evidence was led. The defendant further said that if he was not sick he would have done his duty, in fact that on board his ship he did not sign the attestation to sleep. His Worship sentenced the defendant to twenty-one days' hard labour.

TELEGRAM.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

THE TUNGAN OUTRAGE.

EUROPEANS ASSAULTED BY PIRATES.

OFFICIAL INQUIRIES BEING MADE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Amoy, 20th June, 12.45 p.m.

From later particulars which have reached Tungan it appears that Dr. Horne and Mr. Forbes Eadie were brutally assaulted by a gang of pirates.

The attack was entirely unprovoked, and can only be ascribed to the lawless character of the pirates in the district.

The injuries sustained by the unfortunate victims of the outrage are serious, but not fatal.

Dr. Moorhead, of Amoy, is attending the wounded, who are expected to return to Amoy to-day.

The British Vice-Consul and the Taotai's deputy at Tungan are jointly making inquiries into the cause of the outrage.

None of the culprits have as yet been arrested.

A CONUNDRUM.

AND A SOLUTION.

The exact position of the shorthand-writer appointed to the Supreme Court was the subject of much discussion in the course of a case before the Full Bench at the Supreme Court this morning.

Mr. Sharp, K.C., said that he and his colleagues understood that the shorthand-writer was the official reporter of the Court, and that members of the legal profession could in the usual way get official, that is authentic, reports of cases from him when required for reference. The Chief Justice said he could not conceive how anyone could have got such an idea. As he had already explained, he is only the official reporter when he is requested to take notes of cases officially; at any other time he was only a newspaperman.

That being so, Mr. Sharp then asked, how he and his colleagues were to know when he was switched on or off in this way, and when he was official reporter and when he was not.

The Chief Justice said, surely, he had explained that at least ten times. The shorthand-writer, he said, was only required to take verbatim notes of judgments; he was not asked to take notes of evidence, but if either party asked him to do so he simply did it on his own account and not officially. He hoped that would be thoroughly understood.

SCHOOLMASTER ASSAULTS A POLICEMAN.

FINED BY THE COURT.

A Chinese schoolmaster, of Kowloon City, whose business it is to teach manners and good behaviour to the young generation, went to Yau-ma-tei yesterday to attend to some business, and while there so far forgot the nature of his profession as to leave a couple of bruises on a European policeman as a memento of his visit. Some time during the afternoon the constable saw the school teacher wandering about the street with a bundle under his arm. He did not like the looks of the man, so approaching him asked permission to inspect the bundle. The teacher stood on his rights and refused to be put to any indignities by the "foreigner." Thereupon the constable on getting the refusal asked the teacher to accompany him to the Station. The teacher at first would not think of it, but when a hand was placed on his queue he went along. The docile manner in which the teacher behaved for part of the journey was too good to be true, for suddenly he swung round and with the umbrella he was carrying made a prod at the policeman's face. The officer luckily dodged the attack, but the teacher brought his umbrella down several times on the policeman's shoulders leaving a few marks. The obnoxious teacher was soon overpowered and dragged into the Station where he was entered on the charge-sheet for assaulting a constable. He was placed before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, at the Police Court this morning, and a fine of \$10 was imposed.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

American (*Manchuria*) 21st inst.
Canadian (*Montezuma*) 21st inst.
Indian (*Lutsung*) 29th inst.
Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) 3rd prox.

The Glen Line s.s. *Glenhurst* from London etc., left Singapore on 19th inst.
The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of China* arrived at Vancouver at 5 p.m., on 19th inst.
The N. Y. K. Line s.s. *Wakasa Maru* left Bombay for this port via Tuticorin and Singapore on 19th inst.
The P. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. *Manchuria* called from Shanghai on 18th inst., at 5 p.m., and will be due to arrive at this port on 21st inst.

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

SUNKEN MINES OFF COREA.

JAPANESE PRECAUTIONS.

TRANSPORTS TO ANCHOR AFTER NIGHTFALL.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 20th June, Noon.

Owing to the presence of sunken and floating mines an order has been issued by the Japanese Government forbidding the navigation of transports off the north-eastern coast of Corea between sunset and sunrise.

[Reuter's.]

The Tantara Affair.

LONDON, 18th June.

Thirty-five Egyptians have been arrested on account of the Tantara affair.

The British Naval Manoeuvres.

The first period of the British naval manoeuvres, the object of which was to test the new mobilization arrangements of the reserve divisions, and the effectiveness of the coast defences, terminated on Saturday.

It is understood that the results were most satisfactory.

Later.

BATTLESHIPS COLLIDED.

The battleships *Resolution* and the *Ramiller* have collided.

The latter was towed to Chatham with a damaged propeller.

Russian Poland.

Five soldiers and a policeman were wounded in Warsaw on Saturday, and two killed, and a police officer, his wife and two soldiers were shot dead on Sunday.

No arrests were made.

Parliamentary.

Mr. Balfour's amendment on the closure resolution was rejected by 311 to 171.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman states that it is proposed to adjourn Parliament for August and September, and to re-assemble in the autumn.

Chinese Labour in the Transvaal.

A section of the Liberal press persists in the demand for the stoppage of the importation of Chinese labourers to the Rand, and the speedy deportations of the others.

The *Daily News* declares that the reluctance of the Government agents to execute its policy, is making it the laughing stock of South Africa.

FIRE ON THE "DORIC."

BOATSWAIN SEVERELY INJURED.

At about 5.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon fire broke out amongst the dunnage and masting in the No. 2 hold of the s.s. *Doric*, while she was lying at anchor in the harbour. Many attempts were made by the crew of the ship to extinguish the blaze before it became serious, and the signal was hoisted for immediate assistance. The fire-boat was some time in arriving and for the safety of the vessel, additional signals were hoisted. Men from H.M.S. *Tamar* were the first to arrive and immediately set to work to keep the fire under control. The fire-boat arrived some time later, with a couple of firemen in charge of Inspector Langley, and hoses were soon brought to play on the flames. The work of the fire-fighters was greatly hampered owing to the excessive smoke and heat, and it was not until three hours later, when eight feet of water was pumped into the hold, that the fire was subdued. There was no damage done to the vessel. The outbreak, we are informed, occurred when the boatswain of the vessel was disinfecting the hold of the ship. It is said that the sulphur used for disinfecting purposes ignited the masting and dunnage wood. The boatswain was greatly alarmed and started to extinguish the fire himself. In the attempt he was badly burnt and later on had to be removed to hospital. The cause of the delay in the arrival of the fire-boat was due, it is stated, to the wrong signal having been hoisted by the *Doric*. When the alarm was given they ran up the signal "N.H.," which is right according to the International Code, but wrong according to the local code-book. Consequently when the signal was sighted at the Police Station it was not understood and the delay was caused by hunting through the International Code Book for the meaning of the flags.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:— On the 20th at 11.45 a.m. the barometer has risen over Japan and N. China, and fallen on the E. coast of China. The depression, moving Eastwards has passed from the continent to the Yellow Sea near Shanghai. Pressure is highest to the N. of Japan, and over the S. part of the China Sea. Fresh S.W. winds are indicated in the Formosa Channel, and moderate S.W. winds over the N. part of the China Sea. Forecast:—S.W. winds, light; fine.

THE LAI HING BANK CASE.

WAS WONG A PARTNER?

In Bankruptcy Jurisdiction this morning, before the Full Bench, consisting of their Honours Sir Francis Piggot, Chief Justice, and Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, the re-trial of the issue as to whether Wong Ka Chuen was, as alleged by the creditors, a partner in the Lai Hing Bank, was opened. It will be remembered that the issue arose out of proceedings in the bankruptcy of the Lai Hing Bank, and the question was dealt with by counsel on the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 10th days of April last, before his Honour Sir Francis Piggot, Chief Justice, and a common jury, and after hearing the evidence for the Official Receiver, and Wong Ka Chuen, the jury found that Wong Ka Chuen was not a partner at the date of the filing of the petition in bankruptcy of the Lai Hing Bank, and judgment was entered accordingly for Wong Ka Chuen with costs against the Official Receiver, the costs to be paid out of the estate of the Lai Hing Bank. The present action was for a re-trial of issue, further evidence, as it was alleged, having been since discovered, going to show that Wong Ka Chuen was a partner at the date of the filing of the petition against the Lai Hing Bank.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. H. E. Sharp, K.C., instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, of Messrs. Brutton and Heit, appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. R. A. Harding, appearing for Wong Ka Chuen. Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Official Receiver, watched the proceedings on behalf of the creditors.

His Honour the Chief Justice said that before the case was called on he wished to call attention to the file put before the Court, which showed an extraordinary disregard of the order of the Court, firstly, with regard to documents put on file in cases, especially as regards the copy of the summing up in the case to the jury; secondly, a document had been put on file which is a copy of the shorthand writer's notes of the summing up with the Judge's corrections, and thirdly, that an affidavit had been filed that the notes filed were the official reporter's notes of the summing up. This put on file the official records of the Court which appeared to be a most extraordinary proceeding, and he, the Chief Justice, would therefore be glad to hear an explanation from Mr. Sharp of the extraordinary occurrence, of which he entirely disapproved.

Mr. Sharp: I thought, my Lord, that the official report was put on the file.

His Honour the Chief Justice: It is not so; the most important document is conspicuous by its absence. The next point is why an affidavit was put on file from an official of the Court regarding documents which are the property of the Court, and I cannot conceive why such an extraordinary procedure was taken. They were filed entirely without permission, and the only official who could give such permission was the Chief Justice, but no application for such permission had been made to him.

Mr. Sharp: I am instructed that an application was made to the Registrar, and the necessary consent given.

The Chief Justice: But the document is a document which is the private property of the Court, and nobody had any right to have it in his possession. As regards the affidavit it appears it can only have been filed for the purpose of challenging the correctness of the printed report.

Mr. Sharp: No, my Lord, there was no intention of making any challenge, we thought it was the official report, and we went to the Registrar in the first instance and asked for and obtained permission to file the same in these proceedings. But since we find it is not the official printed report, we will rely not on that but on the printed official report, which should settle that point.

The Chief Justice: It was a most improper action on the part of the Registrar. It seems a most extraordinary procedure to try to go behind our backs in such a manner, and then to get an official of the Court to make these sort of affidavits.

Mr. Sharp: I think, with all deference, that your Lordship is imagining all this. I submit that there was no intention or desire on the part of any one concerned to go behind your Lordship's back to get documents filed. Moreover, we were not aware that the shorthand writer was an official of the Court.

The Chief Justice: I have explained that at least half a dozen times in this Court, and tried to make it clear that when he is taking his shorthand notes officially he is an official of the Court. When the appointment was first suggested it was found that there were not sufficient funds available for the appointment of a regular stipendiary official reporter, the present arrangement was made, and to that extent, as explained, the shorthand writer is an official of the Court.

Mr. Sharp: Then, my Lord, as we are on the point, it would be well to have something definite as to the position, and we would ask if it is not a fact that the shorthand writer is the proper person to certify the correctness of his reports.

The Chief Justice: What, as against the Judge's notes?

Mr. Sharp: I am not referring to Judge's notes, or summing up; I mean as regards the notes of evidence.

The Chief Justice: As a newspaper man he could make any affidavits he pleased, but not when that newspaperman, being also an official of the Court, was asked to deal with official matters.

Mr. Slade then said that he objected to this new trial, as the parties were some weeks out of date. The section of the Ordinance distinctly laid down that after the expiration of fourteen days from the date of the decree or judgment no application for a new trial could be considered.

The Chief Justice: I am conscious that a special application was made, within the time, in Chambers.

Mr. Slade: There was Chamber application made on the 12th May.

Mr. Justice Wise: When did the fourteen days expire.

Mr. Slade: On the 1st May, my Lord.

The Chief Justice: The section means that a notice of motion shall be given that an application for a new trial will be made after fourteen days.

Mr. Slade: I don't think so, my Lord, but I think we should have a ruling on the point once for all.

The Chief Justice: The notice of motion should be given within fourteen days, and the motion for a new trial can come on later.

Mr. Sharp: Section 609 says that the notice of motion shall be made within fourteen days.

Mr. Slade: Still they are out of time, as they only gave thirteen days' notice. However, that is by the way; I will not press that. As regards the affidavit put on the file and referred to, I submit that was also entirely out of time. The notice of motion was given on the 12th June that they filed the affidavit.

The Chief Justice: What was filed on the 12th May?

Mr. Slade: A notice of motion for a new trial, my Lord. The decree was given on the 28th April.

Mr. Justice Wise: Well, that's alright.

The Chief Justice: I think that is in time.

Mr. Sharp then said this was an application for a new trial of the issue brought on the grounds (1) that the judge in his summing up misdirected the jury; (2) the verdict was entirely against the weight of evidence, and (3) that fresh evidence had come to the knowledge of the Official Receiver, since the trial of the issue. Learned counsel then proceeded to quote at great length authorities in support of his grounds for the application, after which he reviewed the facts of the bankruptcy of the Lai Hing Bank, after which Wong Ka Chuen, a man of wealth, was sought to be proved not to have been a partner at the time of the bankruptcy, having retired from the bank some years previously, in order that a property might be kept from the creditors of the bank. The case came up for trial and the jury found that Wong was not a partner at the time of the bankruptcy of the Lai Hing Bank. Considerable discussion as to the credibility of the witnesses in that case, then took place, after which Mr. Sharp asked that the shorthand writer's notes might go in in this instance. He wished distinctly to state that he desired them to go in for the purpose of supplementing the judge's notes, and not of challenging them, as his Lordship had said.

The Chief Justice: I cannot give a decision on that point now; I must consider it. It appears to me they do challenge the judge's notes.

Mr. Sharp: My Lord, I think "supplement" is the better expression.

The Chief Justice: Well, but then "supplement" may also include "concord.".

Mr. Sharp: A submit now, my Lord, but we tender this evidence. We do not necessarily ask a decision at the moment.

We do not desire to contradict your Lordship's notes; that is not the position we take up. We do not wish to omit your Lordship's notes, but only to supplement them. They are the notes of the official reporter, as I understand it.

The Chief Justice: Once again I must explain his position. When he is requested to attend the Court and take *verbatim* notes of cases and those notes are for the use of the Court he is the official reporter. But if he chooses at any time, when not required by the Court, to take notes for purposes of his own, or for publication in a newspaper, or for any other person requiring them, he is not the official reporter, and his notes are not official notes of the proceedings, any more than those of any newspaper man.

Mr. Sharp: We understood, my Lord, when this position was created, that he was an official reporter and we could get official records of cases from him.

The Chief Justice: No, no; I cannot conceive how anybody could get such an idea. He is, as already explained, only the official reporter when requested to take notes officially, at any other time he is nothing more than a newspaper man.

Mr. Sharp: Well, then, my Lord, how are we to know when he is switched on and switched off; when he is official reporter and when he is not?

The Chief Justice: Surely, I have explained that at least ten times. He is only required to take down judgments; he is not asked to take notes of evidence. I thought that was clearly understood.

Mr. Sharp continued his argument as to the evidence regarding the elimination of Wong Ka Chuen's name from the cash books of the bank, and the Court adjourned for fifteen minutes.

After the fifteen minutes' recess, on resuming, his Honour the Chief Justice said that he and his learned brother had consulted on the subject of the admission of the shorthand writer's notes in evidence, and after looking over the authorities quoted, and upon which some stress had been laid, they found no reason for admitting the notes as evidence, and they therefore had decided to decline to admit them.

Mr. Sharp: Then I could ask your Lordships to make a note of the fact that the notes, which your Lordships now refuse to admit, are the notes of the one and same man whom your Lordships, or your Lordship's Chief Justice, has appointed as an official reporter, or shorthand writer, or whatever the position may be called—that the notes are the notes of a man acceptable as a reporter, officially, to the Court.

The Chief Justice: Well, now you have mentioned this point, Mr. Sharp, I am glad to have this opportunity to refer to the capability of the shorthand writer. I consider him a very capable man, and have every confidence in him as a writer.

Mr. Sharp then dealt with the grounds for bringing this new trial of issue, and said, as regards the first ground, in summing up his Honour had expressed opinions as to the rights and wrongs of the case to the jury, which, he submitted, no judge had a right to do in summing up in cases which had to be decided by a jury, and submitted that his Honour had intimated that the *onus probandi* rested where, as a matter of

fact, it did not. Moreover, his Honour did not correctly put the law to the jury. A man's own clear admission is evidence sufficient, unless they could be shown to have been made by mistake. There was no reason to believe that these most solemn statements, made under affidavit, were made by mistake.

After further argument Mr. Sharp said he could not further his case by shouting his argument at the Court; he thought the case was so palpably clear.

The Chief Justice: That is just what it is not.

Mr. Sharp: What can be clearer than a man's own most solemn statement made when there was absolutely no inducement to make such a statement beyond the fact that it was the truth. Even allowing that the man Wong did retire in 1898, what more probable than that he did return to business, and what more likely than that he should return to the old business with which he had so long been connected, and learned counsel said, quoting the point from the summing up, that in saying "if you believe in the break in the partnership, you want very much stronger evidence to prove that he came back to the firm," the jury were misdirected, as there was no reason to suppose that any strong evidence was needed at all, as what was more natural than that a man, after giving up business, for family reasons, for a time, on returning to business he would return to his own firm, and we know and we have it in evidence that Wong was in business in Hongkong at the time of the application in bankruptcy. Learned counsel then produced the evidence of the witnesses and pointed out that his Honour was wrong in stating that these men went to the bank on their own account, some of them went to the bank, and not seeing Wong or his son went away, and returned later, and finding Wong's son then deposited money in the bank, these actions going to show that these men made the deposits in the bank under the belief that Wong and his son were partners in that bank.

The Court adjourned till to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS IN CHINA.

AMERICAN CONSULS THEORIES.

The status of the newspaper business in China at the present time is interesting, both from a business and a sociological standpoint. As might be expected from the radical difference between the Chinese and foreign languages, there are two kinds of newspaper and publishing business, one foreign (generally English) and the other Chinese. It is rather surprising in view of the comparatively small foreign population in China, how many publications there are in foreign languages. Shanghai has five daily newspapers, three in English and two in French. It has six foreign weeklies, one in German. It has also four Chinese dailies and a large number of Chinese weeklies. In addition there are a large number of religious papers, mostly in Chinese, published by the mission authorities for the several missions, to be used in connection with their work in various parts of the Empire. Some of these mission publications have a large circulation, and are forming an important factor in the regeneration of the educational and social system of the nation. In the South, according to the reports of American Consuls Hongkong dominates the publication business, and as it is a British colony, English publications might reasonably be expected to lead, but on the face of the record, the Chinese predominate. There are four English dailies. There are six Chinese dailies, and as in the case of Shanghai, there are a large number of publications designed to fill various wants in South China, a Portuguese weekly and the Government Gazette being among them. In nearly every port of importance in China there is an English publication of some sort. Tientsin has good newspapers, considering their support; Amoy and other ports are also provided with periodical publications. The publishing houses, as a rule, both newspaper concerns and concerns for general printing only, are fairly well equipped for their work. Some of them attempt work in the line of high class magazine and book publishing, and while it is not always an unmitigated success, from a technical typographical standpoint it demonstrates that the Chinese workmen who do most of the work under foreign supervision, will in time acquire considerable success in this direction. Practically all the establishments are equipped for more or less printing in the Chinese language, and some of the newspapers devote a portion of their space to a short review of the news of the day in Chinese. This work, of course, requires special staff, but it also brings it nearer to the Chinese, and it is probably an advance rather than a drag in the business. Some of the concerns have the latest modern machinery. The newspaper in Chinese ports does not justify large and high speed printing machinery. All over the Empire, native newspapers, are being started in the colloquial dialects, and are more or less local in character. The result is that many irresponsible publications are issued, and the means used by their projectors to keep them alive have a striking similarity to those employed by irresponsible publications in the United States. Newspapers are established, run a short course and then drop out of existence. Blackmail and other evils afflict many communities. Much of the anti-foreign agitation which has caused so much trouble in China in the past few years is to be traced to such publications. It is unfortunate in some respects that the publication of newspapers in the several local dialects has developed so generally. While such publication is a good means of educating the people of the Empire in some directions, they also furnish the means for deepening the gulfs which divide the several provinces which differ in dialects. Each newspaper centre, if it performs its natural mission, will develop its own language in its own field to the exclusion of a language which might in time become common for all China. It is easy enough, says Consul Anderson of Shanghai, to criticize newspapers; and in any land, but it is not always easy to improve such newspapers, when their support, their origin, and their particular field are considered. There is a widespread impression that most of the foreign publications in China are making money to a very satisfactory degree. The proprietors secure an extraordinary, one might almost say an extortionate, price for their papers and secure good rates for their advertising columns.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	2 1/2
Do. demand	2 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	2 1/2
France—Bank T.T.	2 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	2 1/2
India T.T.	15 1/2
Do. demand	15 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	10 1/2
Singapore T.T.	10 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	10 1/2
Yokohama—Bank T.T.	10 1/2

Buying.

6 months' sight L/C	2 1/2
6 months' sight L/C	2 1/2
10 days' sight San Francisco & New York	2 1/2
1 month's sight do.	2 1/2
10 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	2 1/2
1 month's sight France	2 1/2
1 month's sight do.	2 1/2
1 month's sight Germany	2 1/2
Bar Silver	30 1/2
Bank of England rate	4 1/2
Sovereign	9 1/2

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell for Account of the Concerned at his Sales Room, No. 12, Robinson Road, KOWLOON.

TO-NIGHT,

the 20th June, at 9 P.M.

A QUANTITY OF

LACQUER GOODS of all descriptions, AND A Fine Selection of ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c.

TERMS:—As usual.

F. KIENE,

Auctioneer,

Kowloon.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1906.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on

TUESDAY,

the 26th June, 1906, at 2.30 P.M. at No. 3, Blue Buildings, Top Floor,

SUNDY

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising:—

DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON BED-TRAP, with WICK MATTRESS, DOUBLE and SINGLE TEAKWOOD CUPBOARD, CAMPHOR WOOD CHAIRS, DRAWERS, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINNER TABLE, CHAIRS, PICTURE, BOOK-CASE, BLACKWOOD CABINET, MUSICAL BOX, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO

One COTTAGE PIANO, by Schmede and Soenne, Stuttgart (in good order and condition). Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1906.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG STATION.

REFERRING to the Notice of 20th December, 1902, and subsequent Notices, SENDERS OF TELEGRAMS are hereby advised that, from 1ST JULY NEXT, the CURRENCY equivalent of the FRANC will, subject to revision after three months, be fixed at 20.30 at which rate the charge for all Telegrams will be collected from the said date.

OLAF NIELSEN,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1906.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"SEYDLITZ"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M. TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th instant, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, 26th instant, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 2nd of July, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1906.

COLOAN STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL, (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

Steamship "WYATT CASTLE" 23rd July.

"LOWTHER CASTLE" 25th July.

"SAINT EGBERT" To follow.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1906.

Intimations.

A SMALL SELECTION

FROM THE

ROBINSON PIANO Co.'s

STOCK OF

GRAMOPHONE RECORDS.

DAN LENO'S inimitable Comic Pattern: The Huntsman, Who does the house belong to, Going to the Races, The shopwalker, The Muffin man, Mrs. Kelly, McGlochin's men.

HARRY LAUDER'S famous Scotch Comic songs: Killiecrankie, Referee, Stop your Ticking Jock, I'm fu the noo, She is my Daisy, Mister John Mackay.

GEO. ROBESY. Prehistoric men, Poor thing, I live underneath, Kindness rewarded.

ARTHUR ROBERT'S Trial by Jury, Topsy Turvy, For Thee.

LOUIS BRADFIELD and PARKOA in songs from all the latest operas.

ANDREW BLACK. Annie Laurie, Piper O'Dundee, Land of the Leal, MacGregor's Gathering, Banks of Allen Water, March of the Cameron men, Scots wha hae.

BEN DAVIES. Songs of Araby, My Pretty Jane, When other Lips, Tom Bowling.

EDWARD LLOYD. Holy City, Death of Nelson. Yes, let me like a soldier fall, When all the world is fair.

JOHN HARRISON. 'Tis the Day, Come into the Garden Maud, Sailor's Grave.

FRANCISCO. La Paloma, Prologue from Pagliacci, Toreador song, La Marmelade, Lost chord, Largo al Factotum

Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

MAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

OUTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PING SUEY"	21st June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ORESTES"	28th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OANFA"	5th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ASTYANAX"	5th "

HOMeward.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"AJAX"	3rd July.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"PROMETHEUS"	10th "
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LPOOL	"PATROCLOS"	20th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"PING SUEY"	31st "

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL
OVERLAND COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS	"OANFA"	7th July.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA		

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMER	DUE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA, and PACIFIC COAST	"TEUCER"	13th July.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1906.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	21st June.
WEI-HAI-WEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"KWEICHOW"	22nd "
MANILA	"TAMING"	26th "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	27th "

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly
qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian
Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1906.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers
between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon midships—Electric
Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of
Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUHL	2540	R. Almond	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 23rd June, at Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 30th June, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1906.

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship	About
"ANGLO SAXON"	10th July.
"JOHN HARDIE"	20th August.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1906.

Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. OHAUN,

THE LATEST METHOD

of the
AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY,
37, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL,
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIER STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1904.

Shipping—Steamers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA
EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.

HOME-LINE.

STEAMERS	DESTINATIONS	TO SAIL
ALESIA	YOKO IAMA AND KOBE	3rd July.
SPEZIA	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	9th July.
SAMBIA	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	18th July.
SAXONIA	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	25th July.

HOMeward.

Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN,
LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE
MEDITERRANEAN, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

STEAMERS	DESTINATIONS	TO SAIL
ANDALUSIA	HAVRE AND HAMBURG.	21st June.
ACILIA	HAVRE AND HAMBURG.	24th June.
* RHENANIA	NAPLES, HAVRE, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG.	10th July.
SCHWARZBURG	HAVRE AND HAMBURG.	20th July.
ALESIA	HAVRE AND HAMBURG.	6th Aug.
SPEZIA	HAVRE AND HAMBURG.	20th Aug.

* This steamer, specially built for the tropics, has splendid accommodation for first class
passengers. Very large, well ventilated cabins, each provided with two beds (no bunks), sofa,
table, two wardrobes, two washstands, electric fans, etc., large elegantly furnished saloons,
smoking room, etc.

The steamer is lighted throughout by electricity and carries Doctor, Stewardess and
Washerman.

The "RHENANIA" is to run regularly from Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong,
Singapore, Penang and Colombo to Suez, Port Said, Naples, Havre and Hamburg, to be
followed by a.s. "HAMBURG," a.s. "HOHENSTADEN," a.s. "SCANDIA," and a.s. "SILESIA."

COAST SERVICE.

STEAMERS	DESTINATIONS	TO SAIL
DAPHNE	NAGASAKI AND WADIVOSTOK	15th June.
LYEEMOON	SHANGHAI	19th June.
LYDIA	SHANGHAI AND CHINKIANG	5th July.
JTHAKA	SHANGHAI AND CHINKIANG	To follow.
KOWLOON	SHANGHAI AND CHINKIANG	To follow.

* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chemulpo, all Yangtze and Northern China ports.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,
HONGKONG OFFICE.

For steamers of the Coast Service marked † to
SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1906.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMSHIP	ON
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"HANGSANG"	THURSDAY, 21st June, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	FRIDAY, 22nd June, 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN VIA SWATOW & CHEFOO	"HIPSING"	SATURDAY, 23rd June, 4 P.M.
SCAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"SUISANG"	MONDAY, 25th June, 3 P.M.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	SATURDAY, 30th June, Daylight.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo and Yangtze Ports.

* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted
throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan,
Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1906.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND
SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail at Daylight on
"NUMANTIA"	4,370	Feldmann	July 14th.
"ARABIA"	4,483	Metcathin	"
"ARAGONIA"	5,193	Ernst	"
"NICOMEDIA"	4,370	G. Meisner	"

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and
United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate
with or apply to

S. SILVERSTONE, Acting General Agent.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
(Calling at Manila, Port Darwin and
Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to
Adelaide, New Zealand, Tahiti, etc.)

THE Steamship
"AUSTRALIAN,"
Captain McArthur, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant,
at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber
which ensures the supply of Fresh Provi-
sions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with
the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon
are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of
passengers the Steamers of the Company have
electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1906.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.
THE Steamship
"GLENESK,"
Captain J. Rafferty, will be despatched as above,
on or about the 10th July.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1906.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET
PRICES.

Compiled 15th June, 1906, for S. Mex.

BUTCHER MEAT.

	Cents.
Beef shin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B	20
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	20
" Roast—Shic	20
" Beef—Ngau Lam	20
" Supp. Tong Yuk	15
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	20
" " Serjoin—Ngau Lau	30
" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chung	26
Bullock's Brains—Know	10
" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li	50
" " Corned—Ham Ngau Li	60
" Head—Ngau Tau	60
" Heart—Ngau Sum	12
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kia	20
" Feet—Ngau Kerk	7
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	10
" Tail—Ngau Mei	17
" Liver—Ngau Con	12
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	6
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai- tau-keek	80
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pai Kwat	24
" Leg—Yeung Pei	24
" Shoulder—Yeung Shau	23
Pig Chittlings—Chi cheong	23
" Brains—Chi Know	2
" Feet—Chi Kerk	12
" Fry—Chi Chak	12
" Head—Chi Tau	15
" Heart—Chi Sum	9
" Kidneys—Chi Yiu	7
" Liver—Chi Kon	26
Pork Chop—Chi Pai Kwat	20
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	22
" Leg—Chu Pei	22
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	15
Sheeps' Head and Feet—Yeung Tau	55
" Keek	6
" Heart—Yeung Sum	10
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	10
" Liver—Yeung Con	22
Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai	16
Suet, Beef—Sang Ngau Yau	16
" Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau	24
Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk	18
" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong	15

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai	30
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai	32
Ducks—Ap	21
Doves—Pan Kau	21
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan	22
Fowls, Canton—Kai	22
" Hainan—Kai Nam Kai	22
Geese—Ngo	22
Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ye	22
Ngo	22
Musk Deer—Wong Keng	22
Hare—Tu Chai	22
Partridge—Che Khoo	22
Pheasant—Shan Kai	22
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup	22
" Hoihow—Hoihow Pak Kup	22
Quail—Um Chun	22
Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk	22
Salpae—Sa Chui	22
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	22
" Hen—" Na	22
Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sui-ap	22
Teal, Shanghai, Sui Ap Chai	22
Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sui	22
Ap	22

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	24
Bream—Bin Yu	13
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	13
Carp—Li Yu	16
Calfish—Chik Yu	12
Codfish—Mun Yu	16
Crobs—Hai	14
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	12
Dab—Sa Mang Yu	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lun	12
Dog Fish—Tit To Sa	12
Eels, Congor—Hai Man Yu	12
" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	14
" Yellow—Wong Sh	24
Frogs—Tien Kai	28
Garoupa—Sek Pan	60
Gudgeon—Pak Kup Yu	11
Herrings—Tao Pak	18
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Yu	17
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	19
Loach—Wo Yu	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	24
Monk Fish—Mon Yu	28
Mullet—Chai Yu	20
Oysters—Sang Hoo	16
Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu	16
Perch—Tao Loo	8
Pike—Fa Paw Poong	18
Plaice—Pan Yu	18

Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	23
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	48
Ray—Pei Pa Sa	9
Rock Fish—Sek Kau Kung	16
Roach—Chun Yu	10
Salmon, (C'lon), fresh water—Ma Yau	32
" Yu	32
Shark—Sa Yu	9
Skate—Po Yu	10
Shrimps—Ha	24
Snapper—Lap Yu	23
Sole—Tat Sa Yu	20
Tench—Wan Yu	16
Turbot—Cho How Yu	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keok Yu	55
White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai	—

FRUITS.

Almond—Hung Yan	16
Apples, (California)—Kam Sun Ping	—
" (Chefoo)—Tin Chun Ping	—
" " " "	—
" Small—Hoi Tong	—
" Custard—Fan Lai Chi	—
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng	3
" Heung Chiu	—
" (brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu	—
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lut	10
Carambola—Yeung Tou	—
Cocoanuts—Yeh Ts	9
Grapes—Sin Tai Ts	—
Lemons, China—Ning Moong	14
" Amer.—Kum San Ning Moong	5
Lichees, Dried—Lai Chi Con	45
" Fresh, Lai Chi	15
Limes, (Saigon)—Sai Kung Ning	—
" " "	—
Mango, Manila—Lui Sang Moong	—
Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong	—
Mangosteens, San Chuk Ts	24
Oranges, (Canton)—Sang Sheng Tim	—
" Chang	16
" Small—Tai Kut	—
" Mandarin—Tim Kut	—
Olives—Pak Lam	8
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shui Li	—
" (Canton), Cooking—Sa Li	—
" (Shanghai)—Sheung Hoi Li	55
Peanuts, Fa Sang	10
Persimmons Large—Hung Chie	—
Pine-apples, 1st quality—Sheung Poon	—
" 2nd quality—Chung tang	6
" Paw-law	—
" and cooking—Chung tang	—
Platams—Tai Chen	—
Plums, Swatow—Hung Lai	5
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	18
Walnuts, Hop-Tou	12
" Green—Sang Hop Tuo	—

VEGETABLES, &c.

	Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ah	
	Chi Chuk	
30	Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin	
32	Tau	
21	Beans, (French), Shanghai—Sheung Hoi	
	Pin Tau	
	Beans, Sprout—Ah Choi	
	Beans Long—Tau Kok	
32	Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau	each
28	Brinjals, Green—Cheng Yuen Ker	
22	Brinjals, Red—Hung Ker	
	Brassica—Pak Choi	
	Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shun	
\$	Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy	
\$	Cabbage Root—Kai Lan Tau	each
	Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh Choi	
	Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shin	
	Cauliflower, Large size—Tai Yeh Choi	
	Fe	each
28	Cauliflower, Medium size—Cheung Yeh	each
22	Choi-fa	each
28	Cauliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Choi-fa	
—	Carrots—Kam Shun	
—	Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Choy	
65	Celery, English—Yeung Kan Choi	
55	Celery, White—Pak Yeung Kan Choi	
	Chilies Dried—Con Lat Chiu	
	Red—Hung Fa	
	Green—Cheng Lat Chiu	
	Curry Stuff, English—Ka Lee Choi Liu	
	Cucumbers—Cheung Kwa	
	Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	
	Garlic—Suen Tau	
	Ginger, young—Sun Ts Keung	
	old—Lo Keung	
74	Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	
13	Indian Corn—Suk Mai	pie
13	Lettuce—Yeung Sang Choi	each
15	Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	
16	Mandarin—Kwei Lum Ma Tai	
12	Mushrooms Fresh—Sang Che Khe	
16	Onions, Bombay—Yeung Chung Tau	
	Green—Sang Chung	
14	Shai—Sheung Hoi Chung T	
12	Japan—Yat Poon	
15	Okroes—Mo Ker	
9	Parley, English—Yeung Un Sai	
9	Grads Pea	
16	Green Peas—Cheng Tau	
14	Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shé	
	Shanghai—Sheung Hoi S	
24	Tsai	
28	Japan—Yat Poon Shu Tsai	
60	American—Fa Ki	
11	Fochoo—Pak Chat Shu T	
	Macao—Oh Moon	
18	Pumpkin—Toong Kwa	
24	Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	dot
17	Rhubarb	
19	Shalots—Con Chung Tau	
28	Spinage (Chinese)—Paw Choi	
24	Spinach—Yin Choi	
24	Tomatoes—Fan Ker	
28	Taro—Wu Tau	
20	Turnips, Pan-ti (Long)—Low Pak	
16	English—Yeung Low Pak	pie
16	Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	
8	Water Cresses—Sai Yeung Choi	
8	Caltrops—Lan Kok	
18	Lily Root—Lin Ngau	
18	Yams—Tai Shu	

